detail at this stage is in response to the above exercise of TTCI.

(e) and (f) Sickness of the gardens owned by TTCI pertains to the period prior to the issue of Public Notice of 1.8.1998 whereby Govt. have allowed free import of tea from Sri. Lanka.

In order to precent entry of low grade tea in India, the Government aims to modify the current import policy so as to make import of tea subject to the following conditions:

(i) Import of various categories of tea may be allowed subject to submission of a certificate of origin and in analytical report issued by an agency as approved by the Govt. of India certifying conformity of the produce to ISO 3720.

(ii) Import of green tea waste and black tea waste may be permitted subject to the, provisions of the Tea Waste (Control) Order, 1959 issued under provisions of the Tea Act, 1953.

Setting up of a Chilli Board

2017. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh has urged to set up a Chilli Board to promote the export of Chillies; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The development, research and marketing export promotion of spices including chillies is well taken care of by the following three institutes of the Government of India set up for this purpose:

(i) Directorate of Cocoa, Arecanut and Spices Development, Calicut;

(ii) ICAR and Research Institutes;

(iii) Spices Board, Ministry of Commerce.

Spices Board is primarily responsible for export promotion of all spices including chillies. The research and development aspects of chillies are looked after by the Ministry of Agriculture. Setting up a separate Board for chillies would involve unnecessary duplication of work and would not result in commensurate gains. In view of this, it is felt that it would not be advisable to set up a separate Board for chillies.

Trade Relations with Bangladesh

2018. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand trade relations with Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the areas in which trade relations have been established in the past and expanded during the last three years;

(c) the proposal for expansion and consideration at present; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) to (d) The current Trade Agreement between India and Bangladesh was singed on 4th October, 1980 for expansion and promotion of bilateral trade. The Agreement which was valid for a period of three years has been extended from time to time. With effect from 4th October, 1988 the Agreement has been extended for a further period of three years till 3rd October, 2001. the Agreement governs trade relations between the two countries and provides for cooperation in all areas relating to bilateral trade

The areas of trade relations change from time to time. They are discussed in various bilateral discussions. Because of these efforts, bilateral trade has increased from Rs. 2143.97 cr. In 1994-95 to Rs.

3029.44 cr. in 1997-98. During April-November, '98, total trade amounted to Rs. 2381.25 cr. as compared to Rs. 1703.35 cr. in the same period in the previous year.

Under the SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) Agreement India and Bangladesh have exchanged tariff concession, on a large number of products under the first and second rounds of negotiations. During the third round of SAPTA negotiations which concluded recently, India has given concessions on 1758 tariff lines and Bangladesh has given concessions on 260 tariff lines. In additions, India has also deepened the concessions on 256 tariff lines given to Bangladesh at the 1st and 2nd Rounds of Negotiations. Further the Rules of Origin criterion for preferential tariffs has been reduced from 40% to 30%, in the case of imports from Bangladesh being Least Developed Country. With effect from 1st August, 1998, quantitative restrictions on all items of import from SAARC countries, including Bangladesh, on account of Balance of Payment reasons have been lifted.

In the last Trade Review meeting held on 8-9th Dec, 1998 at Commerce Secretary level, it was also agreed that infrastructurel facilities for exports/imports should be improved on both sides.

WTO Agreement on A griculture

2019. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether WTO agreement on agriculture is scheduled to be reviewed in the year 2000;

(b) whether the perceptions and interests of the developed and nondeveloped countries are at divergence;

(c) whether there is a need to protect the interests of our country against decisions detrimental to our interests; and

(d) if so, what are Government's plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) Yes, Sir. In terms of Article 20 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture, Members have agreed that negotiations for continuing the reform process in trade in agriculture will be initiated one year before the end of the implementation period, which ends in the year 2000.

(b) The negotiations are yet to commence. Presently, an informal process of analysis and information exchange is going on and no sharp divisions of opinion have emerged as yet.

(c) India's interests will be safeguarded and strongly projected.

(d) The government has already initiated an exercise to study the impact of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture on India's trade in agriculture as vell as its domestic policies.

NCAER has been commissioned to conduct a detailed study. A process of consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Governments has also been initiated, so as to protect the interests of domestic farmers.

आयात व निर्यात के बीच अन्तर होना

2020. **श्री राज मोहिन्दर सिंह** :

श्री कपिल सिब्बल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच हैं कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान देश में कतिपय वस्तुओं का अधिक आयात होने के कारण अन्तराष्ट्रीय व्यापार में भारी अन्तर होने की संभावना हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं हैं जिनका गत वर्ष किए गए आयात की तुलना में अधिक आयात किया गया हैं और इन वस्तुओं का इस वर्ष अधिक आयात किए जाने के क्या कारण है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री रामकृष्ण हेगड़े) : (क) वाणिज्यिक आसूचना एवं सांख्यिकी महानिदेशालय (डीजीसीआईएंडएस) से प्राप्त अनन्तिम आंकड़ो के